NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1866.

Vol. XXVI....No. 7,918. EUROPE.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE

DATES TO THE 23d INST.

Peace Concluded Between Prussia and Austria, Bavaria and Hesse Darmstadt.

CESSION OF TERRITORY TO PRUSSIA

Bavaria to Pay Thirty Millions of Florins

THE PRUSSIANS EVACUATING ECHEMIA.

France to Cede Venetia to Italy.

THE INSURRECTION OF CHRISTIANS IN

EX-GOVERNOR EYRE IN

KINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Peace Concluded Between Praise. Haverin and Resse-Darmstadt-Cession of Territory

Pentan, Wednesday, August 22, 1866.

Bavaria cades the Northern District to Prossin, and

Darmstadt cedes to Pressia Herse-Hamburg and the exclusive right to garrison Mentz, but retains Upper Hesse, which joins the Northern Confederation.

The Prassians are beginning to evacuate Bohemia Their withdrawal will finish by Sept. 15.

Mapoleon to Code Venetia Direct to Italy.

The Patric of this afternoon says Napoleon will cede Venetia direct to Italy.

After the conclusion of peace, Austria intende uting a Responsible Conservative Hungarian

having suffered much damage, have protested. The desurgents, 25,000 strong, hold important points.

En-Gor. Byre in England- Demonstrations for and egainst Him.

Lornov Wednesday, Aug. 22 1866. Ex-Gov. Eyre was received by his friends and the civil authorities of Southampton yesterday, and entertained at a banquet in the evening. At a large opposition meeting resolutions condemning his course in Jamaica were passed with great unanimity.

Peace Between Austria Sud Prussia.

Loxpon, Thursday, August 23-Noon. Peace between Austria and Prussia was to be nigued yesterday, and ratified in eight days. Y Peace was also to be signed between Prossis and

Shipping News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Thursday, August 23-noon,-The atenuable Hanse, from New-York, arrived here this mern-

Lovensoot, Thursday, August 23-noon.-The bark Burcar

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday noon, August 23 .- Cotton LONDON, Thursday noon, August 23.—Consols, 82j. Bunk rate reduced to 7 per cent. Illinois Central shares, 77; Eric

act is firmer; sales to-day estimated at 12,000 bales.

The Breadstuffs market is flat. Loxpox, Thursday Noon, August 23,—The Bank of England

lo-day reduced the rate of discount from 8 to 7 per cent.

Cossole are quoted at 88; for money.

Loneox. Thursday noon, Aug. 23.—The following are surrent prices of American securities to-day: United States five-twenties, 70; Erie Railroad shares, 44j; Illinois Central

CANADA.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS TOWARD THE BORDER-AN ATTACE FROM THE PENIANS EXPECTED IN TWO OR THREE WEEKS-HOW THE ACTION OF OUR HOVERNMENT IN THE PENIAN QUESTION IS HE-

ecvernment in the penian question is regarded.

Special Bispatch to The N. Y. Tribuse.

Oltawa, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1866.

The few regular troops stationed at this capital left this
morning for Chambly, on the Richelion River. Othwas is
now bare of a standing force. A flying column of four
lestfelions of troops and four guns is to be posted near
Prescott. An attack is fully expected in two or three
weeks. The nolle prossyui entered in the Fenian cases
excites dissatisfaction here, and distrust of the good faith
of the United States Government.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE POPE'S LOAN—WAR MATERIALS SUPPED FOR ENGLAND.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribuse.

OUTAWA, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1866.

An effort is being made by the Catholic clergy to induce
their flocks to subscribe to the Popo's loan. The sum may
be russed in Montreal and Quebec, but the subscription
will be a sort of Deniers De St. Pierre.

The commander of the military force, an old man of
chout 10, and two of his staff, have come out by the
steamer St. David. Heavy shipments of war material
for Canada have been made from Fugland. Money is
light here as a consequence of the stringency in the Monpress markets.

Fort Hoop, N. S., Thursday, August 23-10 p. m. A very heavy storm has prevailed to the eastward all fee and still continues. The land wires work very hard, which a country in the convey titles of further photogram.

EN. LEW. WALLACE TO DELIVER UP THE ARMS NO AMMUNITION THE LATTER HAS.

Brazoz, Santiago, dates of the 18th inst. are received. Canales is in command at Matamoros. Hirejosea and 1 the officers, civil and military, yesterday gave in their

adhesion to him.

Caravajal remains with his family at Brownsville.

Gen. Lew. Wallace has obtained a peremptory order
from Canales for the delivery of the arms and munitions
of war taken there by him, which have just been safely
stored on the American side.

All was quiet in Matamoros.

NEXICAN OFFICIAL REPORTS.

"From Matamores to Alvarado the entire eastern coast is in insurrection; Tampico is occupied by the dissidents; guerrilla bands maraud up to the gates of Vera Cruz; Jalapa is besieged; and the public treasury is empty.

"In this extremity the Ministry has no other alternative but to créate resources for itself or retire."

On the next day it disclaimed the interpretation given to this decidedly sensational article, as hostile to the new Ministry, and declared it only desired to prepare the way for certain quick and efficacious financial measures. It adds:

to this decidedly sensational article, as hostile to the new Ministry, and declared it only desired to prepare the way for certain quick and efficacious financial measures. It adds:

"Convinced that the Eurifice is playing its last card, we desire it to win. If the existing difficulties had appeared to us insuperable, we would have advised the Ministry to let things take their course and not compromise its own reputation. As long as it can sustain itself with honor and success, we would be the hast to discourage it; but on the day when we shall think the situation desperate, we would not fear to tell it so eincerely and bluntly. However, as in such delicate matters, one cannot please everybody, nor even once own friends. We will endeavor hereafter to abstain from all advice and from all discussion." The same journal, nevertheless, at the same date, discussed the financial difficulty, and its remedies. If says:

"With a few more weeks of inaction, the dauger will have so increased that there will be no hope of getting safely out of the circle of difficulties which is narrowing around us. It is necessary merely to have eyes is order to see that rebellion is attempting to swamp the Empire, and the public chest is so empty that the penury of the Treasury is a secret to no one. These difficulties, and others we could name, though apparently many, may be sammed up in one: want of money; therefore, the essential thing is to raise money. With hard dollars and resolute will, we will get battalions and victory."

It proceeds to mention four plans suggested for raising an immediate supply. One is to settle the disputed ittles of purchasers of Church property by imposing a contribution on them of 12 or 15 per cent on its value, in return for a quit claim. Another is to exact immediate payment of debts due to the Government by solvent parties, and the favorite Metican expedient, a forced long, and the fourth metical payment of the strength of the strength of the control of the strength of the surface of the strength of the

The particular of priemblishing to benest the choose the Section of persons

had been imprisoned for refusing to serve as a member of the municipality of Sai Gabriel, although excusing himself on the serve of ill-health. The Government had removed the sub-Prefect of Zapatian, implicated in the assault on young Montenegro, and ordered an investigation of the iffair; but he was, nevertheless, the object of hostile demonstrations on the part of the populace of the town. The Montenegros are prominent and zealous Liberals.

The official returns show a coltage at the mints of Mexico, Guanajuato, Zacatecas, Guadalajara, Durango, San Luis Petesi and Oajaca (under Imperialst control) of \$189,288 in gold and \$4,228,321 60 in silver total, \$4,416,009 60 in three months ending June 39. The mint of Catoree had been closed, and those at Culiacan, Hermosills, Alamos and Chinbahua had made no returns, being in the hands of the Liberals, or interrupted by them. The new Imperial coins are stated to be circuisting freely and in considerale quantities.

A postal convention is about to be made with Spain.

The Council of State is to be abolished.

In ecclesiastical matters, it is said by the Pajaro Verde that some important decrees are about to appear, calculated to receive had State; the nm.

In ecclesiastical matters, it is said by the Pajaro Verde that some important decrees are about to appear, calculated to produce harmony between Church and State; the unsold church property is to be devoted to the support of religion; the burial-grounds to be replaced under control of the Roman Catholic clergy, and public burying-grounds provided for persons of other religions.

A great stir is made by the press of the City of Mexico over a letter of a correspondent from that city to The New-York Times, giving a circumstantial account of the suspension of the Bank of Mexico, London, and South America, the alarm in the city, the crowds of depositors rushing to draw their money, &c. They assert that the whole tale is a fabrication, that nothing of the kind ever happened, the bank being one of the most popular and useful intellications of Mexico, with a credit which has never been in the slightest degree impaired.

at the elightest degree impaired.

The persons arrested in Puebla had all been liberated, ut arrests in Mexico continue. Don Vicente Iturbide, etc. Bentio Zenea and Jose Gil Partearroyo, and the wayer Don Jose Antonio Gamboa are mentioned; the tree hat named had left on August 4, under guard for freetan.

three last named had left on August 4, under guard for Yucatan.

The Sociedad had procured the remission of its suspension, and reappeared on July 31st.

Forty nine families of German immigrants, comprising two hundred and thirteen persons, had arrived at Merida in Yucatan, and been cordially welcomed by the authorities and people. They had gone to join the German settlement already begun at Yucatan.

The Sombra, a liberal journal of the city of Mexico, had received a "second warning" from the censorship, and in consequence was suspended for one month.

In Jalisco, on account of the scarcity of provisions, all local and other duties on the transit of corn had been suspended. In Authan and Zaptalan the wealthier inhabitants had made a subscription of asveral thousand dollars to purchase corn for the poorer classes of those towns, in the anticipated scarcity of food.

The newspapers of the City of Mexico present us little cise of interest. The Estafette has an editorial urging the Government to indemnify spoliated Imperialists out of the property of Liberals, and to adopt a bolder and more rigorous policy toward its enemies. In another, it advocates the encouragement of immigration from the South of the United States, as a protection sgainst illibusters from the same quarter. It also advises the general establishment of martial law to strengthen the Government in time for the evacuation which it announces is to take place in a week or two, of one or two of the Northern Provinces by French troops.

SATISFACTORY REPORTS OF INDIAN AGENT WYNKOOP

the Liberals; a merchant, who had supplied money for that THE FAILURE OF CULVER, PENN, & CO.

TWO RACES YESTERDAY-NO PEPECIALLY GOOD TIME

BARATOGA.

Break Rock Spring Celebration—obation by WM.

L. Stone, Esq.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribuse.

Sarangoa, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1866.

The reopening of High Rock Spring was celebrated today with great spirit. A procession of military, firemen, and citizens marched through the principal streets to the spring, where the ceremonies took place. Chancellor Walworth presided, and in an address of historical interest introduced the orator, Wm. L. Stone, esq., author of the "Life of Sir Wm. Johnson." Six thousand persons were present, among whom were a number of old men from the surrounding country, who have always evizeed great interest in the spring. After Mr. Stone's cration the wastepipe was shut off, and the water flowed out over the road, showing how the apring was originally formed.

We are only able to extract from Mr. Stone's elequent and scholarly notes the following passage, descriptive of some of the antiquities connected with the famous Springs:

NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—PERMANENT OFFICERS

BLECTED—A COMMITTER TO WAIT UPON THE FREEIDENT IN RELATION TO LAND MONOPOLIES.

BALTMORE. Thursday, August 22, 1803.

In the Labor Congress, the report of the committee that
it was inexpedient to designate any particular journal as to
national labor organ, was discussed and recommitted.

Mr. Stewart presented a report opposing land monopolies and all laws having such a tendency, and recommendiner that a committee he appointed to wist the President

THE PREEDMEN.

CONDITION OF PREEDMEN IN KENTUCKY. ecial Pispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Thursday, August 23, 1666.
The-Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bu-

Washington, Thirday, August 23, 1866.

The Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Burean, in the State of Kentucky, steds in a long report, of which the following is an abstract:

The State is divided into five sob-districts, and the agents of the Burean in these sub-districts report that the freedmen, generally speaking, are industricts report that the freedmen, generally speaking, are industriously employed at fair wages. There are some, however, who prefers a live of vagrancy and idleness. If, in such cases, the persons were white, the laws of the State relative to vagrancy would be rigidly enforced, but the determination of the civil authorities to ignore the legislity or constitutionality of the Burean is carried to such an extent as to lead them to treat with contempt, all applications and requeste from the Burean officers for their cooperation, to cases of this kind. Motwithstanding this, the Commissioner states that from all the reports he has received, he can assert with truth that 95 per cent of the freedmen in Kentucky are refirmpporting. These are 30 schools for colored children in the State, with an average attendance of 2,202 scholars. These schools were moutly organized by the members of the various colored churses, and most of the churches in many instances being ampleyed as teachers.

Capit Merrill, the Inspector of Schools, gives a report highly commendable to the freedmen. He says: The children, in most cases, present the capacity and are eager to learn, and the chief delight of the heads of families seems to be to save enough of their carnings to educate their children. The Inspector further states that the only protection these schools have is from the Bureau colored was trice broken up by these same Regulators, the children and teachers being driven out and brutally beaten. For the want of troops the Bureau could render no assistance, and it was only when the commanding general gave the colored people permission to arm themselves has the school was broken up and transitioner is in daily

ARMY GAZETTE.